





## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; five copies, to one address, \$1.50 each; ten do., \$4 each.  
WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one year, \$2.50; five or more, \$2.50 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.50 each.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials used in printing newspapers, compels us to increase the price of the Press, our new terms are:

DAILY PRESS.

To city subscribers, by the year, payable quarterly in advance, \$5.00  
To city subscribers, payable weekly, 20¢  
To mail subscribers, by the year, payable in advance, \$5.00  
To mail subscribers, payable weekly, 20¢  
To news agents, 25¢ per copy.

WEEKLY PRESS.

One copy, one year, \$2.50  
Five or more copies each, one year, 1.75  
Ten or more copies each, one year, 1.50  
Twenty or more copies each, one year, 1.25  
All subscriptions payable in advance.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

REMOVAL OF THE CHIPPEWA FROM MINNESOTA.

Meetings at Mankato, Hastings and other places.

AN EXCELLENT LETTER FROM AN OLD INDIAN MISSIONARY.

Another Raid in the Spring and its Character.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CHIPPEWA FROM MINNESOTA.

We are glad to see the unity of expression in favor of the removal of the whole Indian population to some situation where the mistakes of our former policy may be reformed and all future danger of massacre may be prevented.

The Governor's message was explicit on this point, and on the 15th a resolution presented to the House of Representatives by Mr. Mitchell, "instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to report a memorial for the removal of all the Indians from the State," was unanimously adopted. Mr. Mitchell's promptitude in this matter will be appreciated by his constituents of the St. Croix Valley, to whom the question of the Chippewa removal is most vital.

The citizens of Southern Minnesota are responding nobly and generously to their brethren of the Northern frontier. The intelligent friends of Indian Missions, we venture to predict, will unite with our public men on the whole question. Bishop Whipple and J. W. Taylor, addressed a meeting at Belle Plaine, with no material difference of sentiment in regard to our future Indian policy.

Our space will not allow of any sketch of the public meetings lately held in Southern Minnesota, except at Hastings and Mankato, where resolutions were passed expressive of the prevalent public sentiment.

We copy the proceedings at those points from the local journals:

ALL INDIANS MUST BE REMOVED FROM MINNESOTA.—At a very large and respectable meeting of citizens in this city, convened at Testonia Hall, on the 26th ult., to hear the Hon. James V. Taylor, of St. Paul, on the necessity of the removal of all the Indians from this State, on motion of A. M. Hayes, Judge Renick was appointed chairman. After a few introductory and appropriate remarks from the chair, he then introduced Mr. Taylor to the audience, who gave us a clear and concise history of the Indians in this State and the action of other States heretofore on the same subject, and clearly demonstrated to every thinking mind that there would be no peace or prosperity to our young State until all Indians were removed from within its borders.

On motion of A. M. Hayes, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Hastings concur in the opinion that no settlement of the Indian question in regard to the State of Minnesota will be adequate or just which does not include the Chippewa.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Government to adopt the same policy towards the Chippewa which has been adopted towards the Sioux and Winnebago.

Resolved, That in view of the terrible experience of 1862, the only policy which can restore confidence abroad and security at home will be the speedy and total removal of Indians beyond the limits of the State of Minnesota.

On motion of Prof. T. F. Thickett, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we, in the main, heartily approve of the Indian policy as presented by Mr. Taylor, since we see in it the means of protection to the white and the elements of Christian benevolence to the Indian.

From the Mankato Record, Jan. 10.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS FROM MINNESOTA.—On Wednesday evening, an unusually large audience assembled in Masonic Hall, to listen to a lecture by Hon. James V. Taylor, on the subject of removing all the Indians from Minnesota.

The meeting was organized by the election of Daniel Buck, Esq., as chairman, and E. D. B. Porter, secretary.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Messrs. E. C. Payne, Judge Wilcox and J. S. Bacheelder, was appointed on resolutions.

Mr. Taylor was welcomed with loud applause, and his able lecture, occupying about an hour in delivery, was received with universal favor, frequently eliciting demonstrations of approval.

We have not room to attempt a synopsis even of the lecture.

The speaker stated in effect that he appeared in behalf of Northern Minnesota, to solicit the co-operation of the Southern western counties in an earnest effort to remove all the Indians from the State. His appeal and mission was expressed in one phrase, when you remove the Sioux and Winnebago, carry with them also the Chippewa, rid our State of all Indians, and dedicate its whole soil to freedom and civilization.

He discussed at length the importance of a Union of the whole people of the State in removing the savage tribes from our borders; and a satisfactory demonstration, that to remove the Winnebago and Sioux, and allow the equally savage and more dangerous Chippewa to remain, would not secure for our State that quiet and security necessary to our future prosperity.

The lecture was chiefly devoted to an argument in favor of removing the Chippewa, as the speaker looked upon the removal of the Sioux and Winnebago as a foregone conclusion. Many new and interesting ideas were advanced, and presented in a manner that elicited the close attention of the audience.

In conclusion he advocated the permanent location of the Sioux, Chippewa and Winnebago tribes on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, a healthy, well timbered and commodious island, with ample good land for agricultural purposes, and excellent pasturage abounding in the choicest fish. Its seclusion and remoteness from white settlements made it the most suitable place for the future home of these savages. He advocated a thorough revision of our Indian policy, and the total prohibition of trade and intercourse with the whites.

Mr. Taylor was suffering from the effects of a severe cold, whether every man, young and old, should not enroll himself, provide guns and pistols and practice with them till he has acquired tolerable skill at least in their use—whether all the male inhabitants should not be organized into an official defense force, select their officers, and drill an hour or two every day till they understand the duty that may be required of them, and when the enemy comes, at the first alarm every man be ready to fall into his place and defend to the last. All this may be done now; and if the visits of these savages should be delayed till the frost leaves the ground, it seems to me they would not render themselves any too secure till they have surrounded the town with entrenchments, behind which men may fight securely.

What is said of St. Peter, applies with equal force to all the other towns that border on the frontier. Too much attention can not be given to this matter. For all men ought to feel perfectly certain that the Indians will return in early Spring with all the force they can collect. Some men, well acquainted with Indians' habits, say they will not delay their coming beyond "sugar-making." Others think they will wait for grass. But whether earlier or later, they will come, and we ought to be fully prepared to meet and destroy them. We know their treachery and their implacable nature and we should look for nothing but the worst they can do.

When the Indians renew this war, men will not be tamewalked or shot dead at once, women will be taken for wives, and the children be kidnapped at great cost, as formerly, but the Indians will take captives for torture, and such torture was seldom or never heard of before. Let us therefore make up our minds fully that whoever may fall into the hands of these savages alive, will die the most horrible of deaths. We must, therefore, fight to the last breath and successfully defend every man, woman and child. We can risk nothing. And if, as is very much feared, the Chippewa should join the Sioux, it will not be easy to subdue them.

It is my opinion that every possible preparation should be made, and made now, to meet and destroy—not simply conquer—this savage foe, and every town and place that can be rendered secure, should at once be made a safe asylum for women and children fleeing from their homes.

Fort Ridgely, January, 1863.

WHAT IS DUTY—WHAT IS RIGHT.

To the Editor of the Press:

If we are God-fearing, man-loving men, we are seeking to know and do our duty, and in regard to the Dakota people, the question is what duties belong to us in relation to them. First then in regard to Little Crow, White Lodge, and those who have escaped with them, as well as other parties, who were engaged in raids upon our settlements or attacks upon our forces, our duty is to capture and punish them properly. For this purpose it is necessary to make all the needful preparations for a vigorous campaign in the early part of next summer. I doubt not this will be attempted—and with God's help done, and the Dakota rebellion crushed out.

Secondly, in regard to those who are

have done nothing to protect themselves. But when the soldiers are a hundred miles away, this confidence will not avail them. I fear it will require the best efforts of soldiers and citizens alike and all of both to render the country safe.

If the Indians come down in great numbers, they may be brought to encounter our forces in the open field, and yet it is more likely they cannot be induced to leave an ambush or to abandon their habits of coming stealthily upon their victims and taking them by surprise. But even if they can be induced to meet us in a body, and we should defeat them utterly, they will not surrender nor sue for peace; but, breaking up into small parties, they will renew the contest by moving rapidly from place to place, and destroying all in their way.

Horses will doubtless constitute a favorite object of plunder in such forays, but the Indians will covet still more such booty as the sacking of New Ulm, Mankato or St. Peter, would give them. These and towns similarly situated will, therefore, as I conceive, be in great danger.

I know nothing of the plans of the Commanding General, and am not well informed respecting the resources for defense and offense at his command. But most persons know something of the latter.

If Fort Ridgely, Fort Ripley, Fort Abernethy, New Ulm, Mankato, St. Peter, Le Sueur, Henderson, New Auburn, Glencoe, Hutchinson, Forest City, &amp;c., are to be garrisoned, where shall the troops be found to pursue the "Red Skins" upon the plains? It is plain, that the forces now in Minnesota are not sufficient for those purposes.

Suppose a few hundred Indians, taking a wide circuit to avoid the troops, should dash down upon New Ulm or Mankato, in the absence of the soldiers, could the inhabitants of those towns defend them? Yet I see no way but that they must defend them, or the towns must be abandoned before they are attacked.

Would it not be the part of wisdom for the people in those places, and all others nearest the frontier, to construct such defensive works as they can at once, and get all things in readiness for such a sudden defense before the danger arrives? Why should not the people of St. Peter, for instance, at once erect block houses, so placed as to command every road leading to the town, and to cover every four hundred yards around it? It is worthy of the serious consideration of every individual there, whether every man, young and old, should not enroll himself, provide guns and pistols and practice with them till he has acquired tolerable skill at least in their use—whether all the male inhabitants should not be organized into an official defense force, select their officers, and drill an hour or two every day till they understand the duty that may be required of them, and when the enemy comes, at the first alarm every man be ready to fall into his place and defend to the last. All this may be done now; and if the visits of these savages should be delayed till the frost leaves the ground, it seems to me they would not render themselves any too secure till they have surrounded the town with entrenchments, behind which men may fight securely.

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already in our hands, justice requires that the guilty should be punished. There should be no squeamishness or sentimentalism about this. Justice is a most beautiful and glorious attribute of God. And those who have forfeited this right to live, by murdering others, should, by the righteous and holy laws of God, be put to death.

Thirdly, the same principle of justice that requires of us the painful duty of punishing the guilty, requires of us equally that we should punish only in accordance with desert, as far as possible, and that we should be solicitous to clear and protect the innocent.

When the guilty are punished, when the demands of justice are fully met, what belongs to us as a matter of duty in regard to the remainder? Some of them have been very loyal—the white people's friends from the beginning. For them our members of Congress are disposed to provide properly, by giving them land and assistance, so that they may become successful cultivators of the soil. This is well. At present this class of men are degraded and suffering with the rest for the sins of the Dakota people. But the time will come when we shall all feel kindly towards them, and perhaps the more kindly because we have somewhat vindictively included them all under sin.

But then what shall we do with those whose record of loyalty is not so fair, but who have done nothing worthy of death or of bonds, and with the families, the wives and children of those who are executed or imprisoned? How shall they be treated, and where shall they be placed? To this I answer, that our duty to ourselves as well as to them requires that we should so place them and so treat them, that they can never make another such raid upon our settlements—that there will be no reason for the fear of Indians being entertained by child or woman anywhere on our borders. If we take up this question, with the fear of God and the love of man in our hearts, I am persuaded we can accomplish the result. And for this object, I will say, let us WEST DISSENTMENT. By their uprising, and the use they have made of fire, the anxiety Sioux have forfeited their right to have them. Others of this tribe have sympathies of the rebellion, so placed as to command every road leading to the town, and to cover every four hundred yards around it? It is worthy of the serious consideration of every individual there, whether every man, young and old, should not enroll himself, provide guns and pistols and practice with them till he has acquired tolerable skill at least in their use—whether all the male inhabitants should not be organized into an official defense force, select their officers, and drill an hour or two every day till they understand the duty that may be required of them, and when the enemy comes, at the first alarm every man be ready to fall into his place and defend to the last. All this may be done now; and if the visits of these savages should be delayed till the frost leaves the ground, it seems to me they would not render themselves any too secure till they have surrounded the town with entrenchments, behind which men may fight securely.

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cannot ignore and be prospered. It is not nearly nor christian, to "shove it away from us." Let us meet it, and do it. Let us give them law and protection and deal justly by them, and the good, righteous, Lord will deliver us out of all our troubles.

Yours truly,

S. R. RIGGS.

SAINT ANTHONY, MINN., Jan. 12th, 1863.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

F. COOK, Agent for Singer's Sewing Machines Third street, St. Anthony, near the Window House.

NOW READY.—The Rules of Practice adopted in general session of the Judges of this State and published by the PRESS PRINTING COMPANY, are now ready for delivery—price fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen. These rules go into effect on the first of September, and will have all the authority and force of law. Every lawyer in the State must have a copy. Remittances may be made in bank notes or postage stamps.

OUR HOUSE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE ALBANY HALL, H. F. E. VITT, PROPRIETOR.—This old established house is in full operation and is prepared to furnish meals at all hours of the day or night. The table is supplied with the very best liquors. The ladies are always full. Orders at 25 and 30 cents per dozen. Hot Coffee, Steaks, &amp;c., &amp;c. Give me a call. Feb-4-ly H. F. E. VITT.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Bred and Revolutary Scrip—all sizes—price, 1/2¢ THOMPSON BROS.

FRESH OYSTERS—Just received, and will be received daily. Also, Rolled Chickens, Steaks, Veal Cutlets, Ham and Eggs, served up in the best manner. Liquors and Wines of all kinds. At the Old Napoleon Restaurant, opposite the American House. F. N. HEITZ, Proprietor.

TOBACCO.

Received on consignment, and to be closed out at once—superior quality, an advancing market. —25¢/lb. Tobacco (11 to 12) do. L. &amp; C. GREGG, corner St. Peter and Third-st.

C. W. WOOLLEY.

LOWER LEVEE, SAINT PAUL, FORWARDING AND Commission Merchant.

DEALER IN GROCERIES GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LIME, &amp;c., &amp;c. AGENT FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS.

Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and New Orleans, and all the ports of the world, most favorable terms. Mark packages, "C. W. WOOLLEY, ST. PAUL." Jan-1-ly

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Balmoral Skirts, SILK STRIPED.

The choicest selection of BALMORAL SKIRTS, Ever brought to the city, just received by Express. Also a splendid line of "Bradley's Hoop Skirts," Including the favorite brands "Fride of the World," "Favorite Diamond," "Unmovable Tape," "Lace Gore, and a great variety of other styles, at

HOGAN &amp; CAMP.

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE PRETTIEST BALMORAL SKIRTS, You ever saw, go to HOGAN &amp; CAMP.

If you want to get the Best Hoop Skirt, You ever had, go to HOGAN &amp; CAMP.

If you want to get the Handsomest Dress, In town, go to HOGAN &amp; CAMP.

In fact, anything you want to buy in the Dry Goods Line, HOGAN &amp; CAMP is the place to buy it.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Noble &amp; Dean's Iron Store, prepared for the winter season, and offer their services to the public generally, for all kinds of repairs, alterations, etc., etc., at liberal rates. Parties wishing good work and calling will find address the undersigned. Orders for the hand may also be left at Messrs. Noble &amp; Dean's Iron Store. GEORGE SEIBERT, Residence on Tenth street, north of Jackson-st., next door to the Scandinavian Church. Dec-2-ly

G. N. BEMAN &amp; CO.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, CORNER OF FIFTH AND ROBERT STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

We are prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of BUGGIES, CUTTERS, LOCOMOTIVES, EXPRESS AND CROCKERY WAGONS, CORCOED WICKS AND STAGE ALLEGES, of the best quality, and latest pattern, and of Eastern stock, which enables us to meet them in every particular. Also all kinds of repairing promptly and faithfully executed on the most reasonable terms. J. H. BEMAN

INDIAN WAR IMPLEMENTS.

The undersigned are Agents for BALLARD'S CELEBRATED

Breech Loading Army Carbines, The most perfect and most convenient breech loading gun in use. Orders received at our office by sample may be J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO.

FURNITURE.

JOHN PRIMROSE, Manufacturer and Dealer in CABINET AND CHAIR FURNITURE OF EVERY VARIETY.

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned material and equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A. As a humble expense it is always better than low shilling, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Everybody is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing. REMEMBER PLACE: Stone Building—Third Street—above the Bridge. St. Paul, Minn. Jan-1-ly

W. S. COMBS

Is on hand with his usual large VARIETY OF BOOKS AND GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The Public are invited to examine his STOCK which is now open for inspection, at his BOOK &amp; STATIONERY EMPORIUM, Third-St., St. Paul. Dec-1-ly

W. J. SMITH &amp; CO.

## LADIES' SKATES, GENTS' SKATES.

SLEIGH BELLS, SLEIGH BELLS, HORSE BLANKETS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A Large Lot just Opened by

C. PROAL,

COR. FOURTH AND JACKSON-STS.

January 11, 1863.—17.

COOLEY, CARVER &amp; CO.,

(Successors to COOLEY, TOWER &amp; CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms . . . . . CASH.

In the Department of LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGES and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of closest buyers. December 1, 1862

SUTLERS EMPORIUM.

Cooley, Carver &amp; Co. JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, ST. PAUL.

Having lately made liberal additions to their large and well assorted stock of

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Segars, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Invite the early attention of Sutters and others seeking Army Supplies to their selection of Goods, which they offer at close figures for Cash or Government Vouchers.

Canned Fruits. PEACHES—500 do. fresh and fine. RASPBERRIES—500 do do do. CHERRIES—500 do do do. WHOLEBERRIES—500 do do do.

Foreign Fruits. RAISINS—Large &amp; Small, halves &amp; qrs. CURRANTS—red and green. PRUNES—Large and Small. DATES.

Segars. 100,000—embracing large variety, and including some choice and popular brands. TOBACCOS.

250 Packages, including assorted grades—Plug, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking, Bully Bowlegs, Morehouse, Kimbark, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Oysters and Sardines. A full line of various brands; also, LOBSTERS, SALMON, HALIBUT, HERRING, &amp;c., &amp;c.

A large variety, including some of the Old Brandies and Whiskies, (bottled), which we can confidently recommend as very superior. Also, Ginger Wine, Blackberry Brandy, Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy.

Confectionery. Fig Paste, assorted Candies, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Licorice, Spruce Gum, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Nuts. A full line, including every variety. October 1, 1862.

WANTED.

3 Cabinet Makers; 2 Chair Makers; 1 Good Chair Painter; at the

Hastings Steam Saw and Furniture Factory.

Also, for sale, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE &amp; BOILER, Cylinder 12 inch bore, and 12 inch stroke. H. H. HOGAN &amp; CAMP, Hastings.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

The Great Western String Band (formerly Wagner's Band) is again prepared for the winter season, and offer their services to the public generally, for all kinds of parties, Concerts, etc., etc., at liberal rates. Parties wishing good music and calling will find address the undersigned. Orders for the hand may also be left at Messrs. Noble &amp; Dean's Iron Store. GEORGE SEIBERT, Residence on Tenth street, north of Jackson-st., next door to the Scandinavian Church. Dec-2-ly

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Having engaged the services of the Messrs. J. & C. Henshaw & Co., corner Levee and N. 3<sup>rd</sup> streets, I may be found in the Wholesale Grocery Department, where I will be pleased to meet my old and new customers once more.

We shall have a large and well selected assortment of goods, usually kept in our hands, with the exception of such as you may wish to purchase at retail prices, for the purpose of making out of that patronage you have been so liberal to bestow.

Yours truly,  
A. L. LARFENET

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**WILLIAM D. STOREY**  
 ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
 ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

REFERENCES:

Hon. George D. Lytle, New York City  
 John G. Tibbatts, New York  
 Hon. Amos Dean, L. D., Albany, New York  
 Hon. John C. Smith, New York  
 Geo. S. Blanchard, Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Hon. John W. Moore, Cincinnati, Ohio  
 J. H. Caldwell, w







# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

NUMBER 16.

VOLUME III.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Advices from New Orleans represent that the rebels are encroaching upon the Union lines. The affair at Galveston and the news of the disaster at Vicksburg had produced a feeling of gloom in the army and navy. Nothing has been heard from Admiral Farragut's expedition, sent to recapture the Harriet Lane and destroy the rebel gunboats.

The rebel General Pryor was repulsed on the 7th near New Providence Church by Wheeler's Mounted Rifles.

The enemy at Fredericksburg, anticipating an attack, are throwing up new rifle pits, and a movement of our army is confidently expected.

Our special dispatches indicate an important movement of a part of McClelland's forces. Also the burning of four steamers on the Cumberland river laden with commissary stores.

Encouraged by late rebel victories, the traitors in Illinois and Indiana are showing their true colors. The resolutions offered and the military measures proposed, are in the spirit and interest of the rebellion, and the unbridled barbarism of the bill pending in the Illinois Legislature in regard to free negroes needs no comment.

The speech of Governor Morton at the Union Meeting in Indianapolis, displays his true Jacksonian spirit; and every loyal man will, if necessary, rally under the stars and stripes, to crush the traitors whether North or South, who rise up at this hour of peril to strike at the life of the nation.

The Republic must live, even though slavery die.

## A BRILLIANT VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The disgrace of the ill-judged movements against Vicksburg, has been in a manner retrieved, by the brilliant achievement of our land and naval forces on the Arkansas river. The expedition from Napoleon, of which we have had mysterious hints for several days past, was intended to operate against the rebel fortifications at Arkansas Post. The combined land and gun boat attack was commenced at this point on Saturday last, 10th inst., and on Sunday the rebels unconditionally surrendered. The fruits of this victory are 700 prisoners, and a large amount of munitions of war, and Commissary and Quartermaster stores. The expedition appeared to have been well planned, as the retreat of the rebels was cut off in every direction.

The land portion of the expedition consisted of the troops recently returned from Vicksburg. They are commanded by Gen. Smith and Osterhaus, under Gen. Morgan, and by Gen. Steele and Stuart, under Gen. Sherman. The whole force under the command of Gen. McClelland. The expedition was accompanied by gun boats, under Commander Porter.

Arkansas Post, where this substantial victory was achieved, is the oldest settlement in the State—the chief town of Arkansas county, and is situated on a bend of the Arkansas river, about fifty miles from its mouth. It was settled by the French in 1685, and contains about 600 inhabitants. From Arkansas Post to Little Rock the distance is against this latter point the expedition will next operate.

## INDIAN DEFECTIONS.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator Rice, on the 7th of January, in relation to the expenses incurred by this State, in suppressing the Indian war:

A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Governor of Minnesota, or his agent, the expenses incurred by the State of Minnesota, in suppressing the Indian war, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

It is enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of the State of Minnesota, or his agent, the expenses incurred by the State of Minnesota, in suppressing the Indian war, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

This has been made the special order for Wednesday, January 21.

Mr. Aldrich has also introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, appropriating \$100,000, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Governor for expenses incurred by Minnesota in suppressing the Indian outbreak. The money is to be disbursed upon vouchers, by passed upon by proper accounting officers of the Government.

In the Legislature yesterday a resolution was introduced instructing the Governor to telegraph to our Congressional delegation, through Senator Rice, that the amount necessary to meet the expenses incurred by the State in the Sioux war, will not be less than \$250,000. This action was rendered necessary in order that our members might have correct information as to the money requisite, before Congress took definite action upon any of the pending bills.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

In New York, on Tuesday last, gold reached 48 1/2, the highest price ever before known in this country. The closing rates of the day were 48 1/2 to 49.

The N. Y. Times of Monday in its money article, has the following:

The excitement through the gold market is without precedent in the history of the speculation, and with few parallels in the history of the money market. The gold market in New York is now in a state of intense excitement. The gold market in New York is now in a state of intense excitement. The gold market in New York is now in a state of intense excitement.

The Tribune of Monday, says the object of Mr. Chase's visit to New York, was to make a speech in favor of his banking scheme, which he did to a select company of money magnates at the residence of Mr. Chase. The Tribune further states that Mr. Chase made little or no impression, and evidently appeared to be impressed with the idea that his banking scheme had no chance of success.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Chase on National Finances.

CONSOLIDATING OLD REGIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Secretary Chase in answering a resolution from the House, says that the soldiers have not been paid, because he is not authorized to raise the loan by practical means under the existing laws, and that the 5-20 bonds have not been sold, because they could not be under the restrictions imposed by Congress. He says the arrears of army pay amount to \$10,000,000, and that the 5-20 bonds have not been sold, because they could not be under the restrictions imposed by Congress.

Had the expenditures been less or the military success greater, more might have been sold. There has been obtained since July 1st, from all sources \$287,000,000, exclusive of receipts from customs, etc. Total \$287,000,000 in round numbers.

There has been paid to the troops \$70,000,000; to the Quartermaster's Department \$110,482,346; to the Commissary Department, \$30,617,493; miscellaneous, \$31,896,249; total \$243,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Senate military committee, introduced his bill to consolidate the military regiments in this country. The project is already meeting with opposition in the army. It provides that, when the numerical force of any regiment of volunteers or of militia of the same arm from the same State, shall be less than the maximum prescribed by law for such regiment, the President may direct the consolidation of these two regiments. From the regiments so consolidated the President shall select such officers of the new regiment, such selection being made on recommendation of a Board of Examiners appointed for that purpose, and the remaining officers shall be mustered out of the service.

Tom Thumb is smitten with the charms of Miss Lavinia Warren, one of Barnum's proteges, and of about the same physical proportion as the General. But the course of true love don't run smooth. Lavinia's mother objecting to the rashness of Tom's musketeer, the N. Y. Tribune says:

Of late, these people have met daily at the Museum, and the acquaintance, which was formed in the first place, has become a friendship. The General has already expressed his affection for Miss Warren, and she has reciprocated his affection. The General has already expressed his affection for Miss Warren, and she has reciprocated his affection.

POWDERED HAIR.—According to the latest French authorities, the hair of the Parisian ladies is to be worn powdered during the present season, and rolled up in high puffs or waves from the side of the head.

## LATEST NEWS BY MAIL.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher, died on Saturday night last. His son announced the death at the conclusion of the Sunday morning discourse.

A New York naval officer states that from information in his possession, he believes that the pirate Alabama has gone or will go to the Eastern Hemisphere. Sumner is known to have contemplated a cruise on the coasts of Africa and Southern Asia.

Jeff. Davis arrived at Raleigh, N. C., on the 3d inst. Unpleasant rumors had caused him to visit the West. He made a speech, in which he said he was pleased to find the army in such good condition, and was satisfied that success would crown the Confederate arms as heretofore on every battle field.

The Jackson Appeal, on the 6th, estimates the Federal loss at Vicksburg at 1,500 in killed, wounded and missing, and places their own at 100. The latter is known to be false.

The following are the officers elect of the Wisconsin Legislature. They are all Republicans:

SENATE.—President—Wm. Spooner, of Walworth. Chief Clerk—J. W. Stewart, of Sauk. Sergeant at Arms—A. M. Thompson, of Washington.

AN attempt is being made to induce Congress to reduce the duties on printing paper, in order to defeat the monopoly and extortion of the Eastern manufacturers. A special dispatch to the New York Times says:

The paper manufacturers would seem to have the best case in the world. They are, judging from the fact that Mr. Colfax was elected on the issue of a reduction of duties on paper, and that the duties on paper are now 25 to 30 per cent. The situation was talked.

The last market quotations from Richmond are, molasses, \$11 per gallon, by the barrel; gold \$2 to \$2.10; sterling exchange, \$2.05 to \$2.12.

All the iron clads have had a rough passage southward, but with the exception of the Monitor, suffered no severe loss. The Herald's Beaufort correspondent says the Passaic was on the point of being abandoned at one time. The water was then making rapid headway upon her, and all hopes of keeping it from the fires were given up, when one of the officers, reported to be the engineer, urged another rally at the pumps. All hands, officers and crew, went to work, and finally succeeded in keeping her free until the storm abated.

The Montana, Capt. Worden, went aground on entering Beaufort harbor, but was got off with the assistance of the tug boats. She was entirely unharmed.

The Chicago Tribune's Madison dispatch has the following abstract of the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, in the case of the Ozaukee rioters, arrested by military authorities for resisting the draft. It involves the question of the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court at Madison, in the habeas corpus case of the Ozaukee rioters, has decided in favor of the President's order. The court held that the President's order was valid, and that the writ of habeas corpus should be denied. The court held that the President's order was valid, and that the writ of habeas corpus should be denied.

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POWDERED HAIR.—According to the latest French authorities, the hair of the Parisian ladies is to be worn powdered during the present season, and rolled up in high puffs or waves from the side of the head.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES, VIA CHICAGO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

## BRILLIANT VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

## FIVE THOUSAND REBEL PRISONERS CAPTURED.

## REVOLUTIONARY PROCEEDINGS IN INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.

## State Troops to be Raised by the Illinois Legislature.

## Five Federal Steamers Burned on the Cumberland.

## Vallandigham Censured by a Democratic Caucus.

## A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 16.

The combined land and naval expedition, under Gen. McClelland and Commander Porter, which left Napoleon on Saturday on the rebel fortifications at Arkansas Post.

On Sunday, the whole garrison surrendered unconditionally.

The number of prisoners captured, will reach nearly 7,000 men. A large amount of munitions of war, and quartermaster's and commissary stores, fell into our possession.

Our loss, in killed and wounded, will not exceed 200 men.

The retreat of the rebels was cut off on both sides of the river.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.

An informal Democratic caucus was held to-night, at which the speech of Vallandigham in the House yesterday was discussed. Some of the Democratic representatives feel alarmed, and think the Ohio member showed his hand too openly. A few of the Democratic members had refused to follow Vallandigham in his radical and extreme course.

The members of the caucus also disapproved of the speech made in reply to Vallandigham, by Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania. They assert his speech was too much in support of the Administration.

The Democracy are evidently in a dilemma.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Senator Rice offered a resolution in the Senate to-day, directing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and the canal connecting the same, so as to increase the facilities of navigation.

## FROM INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 14.

Copperhead resolutions have been introduced into the House of Representatives, declaring—

First, That the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State, is clearly unconstitutional and destructive of the rights of States.

Second, Advocating a National Peace Convention to meet at Louisville, Ky.

Third, Advocating an armistice until such Convention shall have taken action, in some manner, on the national difficulties.

Fourth, Refusing to pay taxes to carry out the President's compensated emancipation scheme.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A resolution was adopted thanking Gov. Seymour, of New York, for his recent patriotic peace message.

The Union meeting held here last night, was addressed by Gov. Morton. He spoke of the proposed north-western secession, saying Indiana won't go into any North-West Confederacy without such a fight as will make it a work of no value to the rebels.

## FROM ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 15.

The Democrats of the Legislature contemplate raising fourteen regiments of State troops—one for each Congressional district in the State.

An Army Board is also to be constituted to manage the military affairs of the State. This board is to consist of fourteen Commissioners—one for each district—to be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot.

The scheme is unconstitutional, revolutionary, and unwarrantable.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A bill has been introduced into the

Legislature making the immigration of free negroes into the State a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, and the sale of the negroes, women and children not excepted. Negroes violating the provisions of the bill will be punished by thirty-nine lashes on the bare back.

## FROM CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CAIRO, Jan. 15.

General Davis, commanding the Federal forces at Columbus, Kentucky, has been succeeded by General Asboth, who served with distinction under Curtis at Pea Ridge, and elsewhere in Missouri and Arkansas.

General Vesali, of Indiana, succeeds General Harbitt in the command at Memphis.

General Schuyler is to have command of the fourteenth army corps at Memphis. General McClelland is moving a part of his force, supposed to be against Arkansas Post, where 15,000 rebels are quartered.

## Steamers Burned.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 15.

Four steamers were burned by the rebels last night, on the Cumberland river, near Fort Donelson. They were loaded with stores for Gen. Rosecrans' army.

The rebels are supposed to have been under the command of General Forrest.

## FROM MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.

Passengers from Springfield report only a few homes in the suburbs destroyed, during the late attack by the rebels.

## A Friendly Interview Between

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 15.

An army correspondent, writing from the Ninth Army Corps, opposite Fredericksburg, narrates the following, which occurred on Christmas day, while the writer was out on picket with his company:

After partaking of a Christmas dinner of salt-junk and hard-tack, our attention was attracted by a rebel picket who hailed us from the opposite side of the river. "I say, Yank, if a fellow goes over there will you let him come back again?"

Receiving an affirmative answer, he proceeded to test the truth of it by paddling himself across the river. He was decidedly the cleanest specimen of a rebel I had seen. In answer to a question, he said he belonged to the Georgia Legion. One of our boys remarked:—"I met quite a number of your boys at South Mountain." Yes, I suppose so. "If you were here," said the rebel, while he was paddling, "I would leave it in a hurry." "That's so, Georgia, your fellows fought well there, and had all the advantage, but the Old Kentucky boys were pressing you hard. By the way, I have a likeness here (taking it out of his pocket) that I picked up on the battle field the next morning, and I have carried it ever since." He handed it to the rebel, who, on looking at it, pressed it to his lips, exclaiming, "my mother! my mother!" He exhibited considerable emotion at the memory of the picture, but on regaining his composure he said, that his brother had it in his possession, and must have lost it in the fight. He then asked the writer to let him see it. He was indicated for the lost likeness by his mother, remarking, "There may be better times soon, and we may know each other better." He had taken from his pocket a small pocket book, in which to write the address, when Alex., who had not yet taken any part in the conversation, suddenly yelled:—"I know that book! I lost it at Bull Run!" "That's where I got it, Mr. Yank," said the rebel—and he handed it to Alex. "I am much obliged to you," said Alex. "I won't part with it for a little Southern consoling." "I was a little curious to know something further of the book, so I asked Alex. to let me see it. He passed it to me. I opened it, and on the fly leaf saw written in a neat lady's hand: "My Christmas gift to Alex., December 25th, 1862. Ella." "Well, Alex.," said I, "is not one of our boys the same gift presented to him second time?" "True, Captain; and I'll not see but the giver of that to-day, there's but one other gift I would want." "What's that, Alex.?" "This rebellion played out, and my discharge in my pocket."

The boys had all been lustily talking to our rebel friend, who seeing a horseman approaching in the direction of his post, bid us a hasty good-bye, and made as quick a trip as possible across the Happa-hannock. Night came on, and those not on duty lay down on the frozen ground, to dream of other Christmas nights, when we knew not war.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR in his message says that since the beginning of the present war, the State of New York has sent to the field, 222,836 men. The number from that State, now in the field, is estimated at 125,000 showing a total waste since the beginning of the war, of 97,836, or about 98,000 men lost to the service from that State alone, by death, disability and desertion.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union are said to have been as follows:

1. That it was the current policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible, and which as little trouble.

2. That as the Wheeling Legislature had been re-organized by Congress, as the Legislature of the State of Virginia, it had the authority to adopt measures looking to the division of the State; that the responsibility did not lie with those who voted the measure, more than those who did not vote against it, viz: the inhabitants of the eastern section of the State.

## LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

## FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rebels Encroaching on Union Lines.

NO DANGER APPREHENDED.

## THE AFFAIR AT GALVESTON.

Feeling of Gloom in the Army and Navy.

## THE HARRIET LANE TO BE RECAPTURED.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S EXPEDITION.

New York, Jan. 16.

The steamer Illinois, with advices to the 8th of January, arrived here at 2 o'clock this p. m.

The rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville, but no danger was apprehended therefrom.

Rumors were common that there was a battle at Vicksburg, the 31st ult., and was continued daily, but nothing very definite in regard to it was known in New Orleans.

The affair at Galveston on the 23d inst. had caused a general gloom among the army and navy officers.

Admiral Farragut had sent the Brooklyn, the Scotia, and a half dozen of his best ships to recapture the Harriet Lane at all hazards, and if possible to destroy the rebel gunboats on Bayou Buffalo. Of this expedition nothing has been heard at New Orleans up to the 8th inst.

Gen. Babine had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known however that he was not idle. Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

## From Fortress Monroe.

Repulse of the Rebels near New Providence Church.

## Dispatch from General Peck.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The following has been received at the Headquarters of the army here: "The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen. Pryor repulsed our troops near New Providence Church on the 9th inst. The following dispatch of the 10th, gives the true version of the story of his attack. He was repulsed by our mounted rifles. Under Maj. Wheeler. It is due to the latter and our troops, that the truth should be known, and if you see no objection, I would be glad to have the dispatch published."

(Signed) JOHN A. DIX, Maj. Gen. The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force, and yesterday at 4 o'clock they were in our right wing, but were repulsed. Infantry, cavalry, and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Wheeler's New York Cavalry on the 9th inst.

At dark the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon his supports. At intervals the rebels night shells were thrown from the rebel batteries.

JOHN J. PECK, Major General Commanding.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—The Vice President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the capital extension, and \$2,000,000 for the new dome. Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Georgia and about Fort Royal, with an amendment.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the act amending the Judicial system.

## The Army of the Potomac.

New York, Jan. 16.

The Times' special says the rebels evidently anticipating an early attack, last night threw up rifle pits extending over half a mile of ground. The new rifle pits are nearly opposite Falmouth, and on the right of our position. Indications show that the army is liable to receive marching orders at any moment, which must and certainly will take place before the expiration of many days.

## FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 16.

The schooner Union has arrived from Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th, having on board the captain and crew of the bark Parker from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured in the Mona passage by the Alabama. The Parker was burned. The Alabama subsequently captured the Union, but let her go after giving bonds.

From Birmingham, New York. BINGHAMTON, Jan. 16.

It appears that the accident reported a few days since, as having occurred at Harpersville, by which a number of persons lost their lives by the ice breaking, is probably incorrect.

The Greene (New York) American says that on Friday last, as the scholars of a school two miles south of Lanesboro, Pennsylvania, were on a mill pond, the ice gave way and 31 out of 38 were drowned.

## Fort Fort Henry.

Fort Henry, Jan. 16.

The steamer James Means, with commissary stores for the army at Corinth, has returned, and reports that the rebels, in number 2,500, are encamped in the vicinity of Savannah.

Fears are entertained that the train which left Pittsburgh Landing on Sunday for Corinth under an escort, has been attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity was entirely unexpected. They are receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river.

It is believed that no steamers can now go up the river without the protection of gunboats.

Forest crossed the Tennessee river on his retreat, at Clifton.

## DIED.

January 16th, ROBERT ALVARADO EATON, youngest son of Margaret L. and Alvaro Eaton, aged 3 years, 3 months and 2 days.

Passed to-day at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

## New Advertisements.

## BOY WANTED.

To take care of a horse, and make himself generally useful. A good boy may obtain a good permanent place. Apply to Dr. W. M. Ramsden, corner of Third and Wabash-sts. Also, will be sold at the same time a yoke of oxen and a double wagon. W. M. RAMSDEN. Jan 17-16

## FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

A horse, wagon and double harness, taken by chattel mortgage, will be sold Saturday, Jan. 24th, at the Auction Rooms of R. & J. W. Warner, corner of Third and Wabash-sts. Also, will be sold at the same time a yoke of oxen and a double wagon. W. M. RAMSDEN. Jan 17-16

## KEEP YOUR FEET WARM.

## Men's Buffalo Shoes,



































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colleague assumed there would be no  
scutty if the army were disbanded.

JOHN THORWA  
de  
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1901.

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dec13 | HOGS, at my Warehouse, Upper LA  
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es St. Paul.  
ARGON.







# THE CITY.

1. O. O. F.—Regular meeting to-night.

Gen. Milroy's Book for February, can be found at Merrill's.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council will be held at the City Hall, at three o'clock this afternoon.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

REXWALK.—A pleasure party, on Sunday, in the direction of Lake Como, resulted in an accident that smashed a buggy badly, and otherwise secured to have made the pleasure of the excursion.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Representatives will meet this evening at 7 o'clock, at the house of Minnesota Engine Company No. 2. Firemen generally are invited to attend.

Gen. Milroy's Book for February, an elegant number, also the Tribune Almanac for 1863.

Davenport is always getting on.

The weather has been very short, the rain of old times being very short.

Yesterday the thermometer rose above the point of freezing, which was a very welcome event, as it has improved the condition of the streets and sidewalks most wonderfully.

GAS DEPARTMENT.—By reference to the power notice in another column, it will be seen that the St. Paul Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on the 15th of February next, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Leach & Oakes, of this city.

Gen.—Some of our merchants commenced harvesting their crop of ice yesterday in the Mississippi. The spot reported where the thickest ice can be obtained is under the bridge, and therefore, it is not surprising that the ice men have commenced their work there.

REGULAR AGENCY.—One of our citizens was in receipt of a power of Attorney from a soldier in the Second Minnesota, authorizing him to "take charge of said soldier's property and effects." The power was, that the brave volunteer had earned that his was wasting his hard-earned estate in poverty and revelry, and wished to preserve some of it to enjoy in case he returned from the war.

SALE OF DELINQUENT TAXES FOR TAXES.—The sale of delinquent taxes for the year 1862, by the County Auditor, to take place last week, has been postponed from day to day, no sales having taken place. The probability of interference by legislation with this sale, and the uncertainty about its validity, has a tendency to make people cautious about investing much money at this season.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—Despite the sombre aspect of affairs, national and military, the people still endeavor to keep up a cheerful front by those delectable late festive gatherings, which, even in times of peace and prosperity, come too seldom. A very popular amusement is Charades, and simple tableaux, sometimes extending into pantomimes and simple theatricals. For an evening gathering to more pleasing entertainment can be introduced. It need not require much outlay of either time or means to get them up. Ingenuity and taste is the principal capital required, and a little practice will make one quite clever in managing the details, affording, both to the actors and spectators, unlimited amusement and merriment.

Gen. Milroy's Proclamation.—Exciting the Wrath of Jeff Davis.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring that all persons held as slaves in certain designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and, whereas, the county of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the proclamation of the President, in which the slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said county of said proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by arms, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations.

The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation, and to yield them ready co-operation in its enforcement.

R. H. MILROY, Brig. Gen. Comdg., Winchester, Va., Jan. 16, 1863.

JOHN A. STEES, UNDERTAKER, CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, and Vermont. Office—Third Street, Irving Block, Room 10. References: BROOK, ALEX. BASKIN. 370-475

# HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

A Voice from the North-West.

Health of the Co. K Boys—Their Troubles. Experiences—Government Train for Abercrombie—Fidelity of Game—A Surprise Party.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press. CHICAGO, STATION, 200 GLAS CO. ST. PAUL, January 19th, 1863.

Company K, Eighth Regiment M. V. (Capt. Rockwood) is at present stationed at this post, seventeen miles west of Alexandria, and, as it contains so many St. Paulians, your readers will be glad to know that it is in good condition. The health of the men is excellent, and although so far out on the frontier, they are in excellent spirits. You are aware that since we left Fort Snelling, on the 17th day of December last, we have had charge of one hundred horses, which has made us a sort of non-descript Company—half infantry, half cavalry, and we are afraid not much of either. The care of these equine animals has produced many an interesting episode in our military experience, so many of the men having never been able to ride with "ease and safety," but who are now compelled to mount their *steeds* lest the consequences be what they may! I have, however, no time to mention any of the Johnny Gilpin incidents which often occur with us. The great question is, are we infantry or cavalry?—and it is a more momentous question than it would at first seem. The Company K boys are not furnished with the *lappet* or double-bottomed saddles, which are necessary for the conduct of cavalry companies, and the consequences of the three or four hundred miles of travel, to say nothing of our sometimes gay horse drill, are that our infantry regiments don't stand the pressure, and the personal appearance of the men is frequently not so complete as is required on dress parade. On that account alone, we want to be one or the other. We are to bestride Uncle Sam's chargers, we want enough extra pay to remunerate us for the insertion of numerous large patches, of various colors, on our infantry breeches. From some cause or other they wear out deucedly fast, although in riding, they are in proximity with the saddle not more than half the time.

A large government train is en route for Fort Abercrombie and will probably reach here to-night. An escort of thirty of our men will accompany it from this point, in addition to those now with it.

The country in this vicinity is wild, but exceedingly beautiful. What with the lakes, prairies, highlands and forests, the scenery often approaches grandeur. Numerous settlements once prevailed all along this highway to the West, but all is now desolation, homes (some of them now and then), barns and fences going to decay. Game and fish are also abundant, and the gay boys of Company K are rapidly fattening upon pheasants and prairie chickens. As to the hunting of larger game, such as moose, elk and deer, which browse almost within gun shot of our quarters, I respectfully refer you to Lt. Satter and orderly Brunson, who have followed and shot these splendid denizens of Minnesota's choicest hunting grounds.

Speaking of game reminds me of a surprise party which was given to Co. K, last Sunday. Mr. Thurston, the Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Regiment, than whom we have never met a more agreeable and accomplished gentleman, finding game so abundant, got up as splendid dinner for the whole company, which, with the exception of Co. K, has been repeated. Mr. Thurston's prairie chickens, pheasants and fish in abundance which would have made an epicure's eyes start with astonishment and delight, and cooked in a style—ah! my pen fails me! Then the pastry—veritable apple pies and bone fat puddings—it was an event which will never be forgotten. After the *delecta* was removed, the usual proceedings were had, of which, however, I can give you but the winding up of the affair. The following resolutions, which express nothing but the feelings of the Company, were passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That the officers of the United States, did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring that all persons held as slaves in certain designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and, whereas, the county of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the proclamation of the President, in which the slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said county of said proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

I expect all citizens to yield a ready compliance with the proclamation of the Chief Executive, and I admonish all persons disposed to resist its peaceful enforcement, that upon manifesting such disposition by arms, they will be regarded as rebels in arms against the lawful authority of the Federal Government and dealt with accordingly.

All persons liberated by said proclamation are admonished to abstain from all violence, and immediately betake themselves to useful occupations.

The officers of this command are admonished and ordered to act in accordance with said proclamation, and to yield them ready co-operation in its enforcement.

R. H. MILROY, Brig. Gen. Comdg., Winchester, Va., Jan. 16, 1863.

JOHN A. STEES, UNDERTAKER, CORNER THIRD & MINNESOTA STREETS, ST. PAUL, MINN.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, and Vermont. Office—Third Street, Irving Block, Room 10. References: BROOK, ALEX. BASKIN. 370-475

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

THE CITY.

1. O. O. F.—Regular meeting to-night.

Gen. Milroy's Book for February, can be found at Merrill's.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council will be held at the City Hall, at three o'clock this afternoon.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Association this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

REXWALK.—A pleasure party, on Sunday, in the direction of Lake Como, resulted in an accident that smashed a buggy badly, and otherwise secured to have made the pleasure of the excursion.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Representatives will meet this evening at 7 o'clock, at the house of Minnesota Engine Company No. 2. Firemen generally are invited to attend.

Gen. Milroy's Book for February, an elegant number, also the Tribune Almanac for 1863.

Davenport is always getting on.

The weather has been very short, the rain of old times being very short.

Yesterday the thermometer rose above the point of freezing, which was a very welcome event, as it has improved the condition of the streets and sidewalks most wonderfully.

GAS DEPARTMENT.—By reference to the power notice in another column, it will be seen that the St. Paul Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of three per cent, payable on the 15th of February next, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Leach & Oakes, of this city.

Gen.—Some of our merchants commenced harvesting their crop of ice yesterday in the Mississippi. The spot reported where the thickest ice can be obtained is under the bridge, and therefore, it is not surprising that the ice men have commenced their work there.

REGULAR AGENCY.—One of our citizens was in receipt of a power of Attorney from a soldier in the Second Minnesota, authorizing him to "take charge of said soldier's property and effects." The power was, that the brave volunteer had earned that his was wasting his hard-earned estate in poverty and revelry, and wished to preserve some of it to enjoy in case he returned from the war.

SALE OF DELINQUENT TAXES FOR TAXES.—The sale of delinquent taxes for the year 1862, by the County Auditor, to take place last week, has been postponed from day to day, no sales having taken place. The probability of interference by legislation with this sale, and the uncertainty about its validity, has a tendency to make people cautious about investing much money at this season.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—Despite the sombre aspect of affairs, national and military, the people still endeavor to keep up a cheerful front by those delectable late festive gatherings, which, even in times of peace and prosperity, come too seldom. A very popular amusement is Charades, and simple tableaux, sometimes extending into pantomimes and simple theatricals. For an evening gathering to more pleasing entertainment can be introduced. It need not require much outlay of either time or means to get them up. Ingenuity and taste is the principal capital required, and a little practice will make one quite clever in managing the details, affording, both to the actors and spectators, unlimited amusement and merriment.

Gen. Milroy's Proclamation.—Exciting the Wrath of Jeff Davis.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, did, on the first day of the present month, issue his proclamation declaring that all persons held as slaves in certain designated States and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the naval and military authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons, and, whereas, the county of Frederick is included in the territory designated by the proclamation of the President, in which the slaves should become free, I therefore hereby notify the citizens of the city of Winchester, and of said county of said proclamation, and of my intention to maintain and enforce the same.

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# HOUSING OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Prayer by the CHAPLAIN.

By Mr. KIDDER, of Iowa, on the bill to amend an act to provide for the housing of representatives of the United States in the city of Washington.

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# A PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN. McC















